

**The Sun.**  
WILLIAM M. LAFAN.  
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**Russia's Own Duty.**  
The later news from Kishineff indicates that the appeal with which the chairman of the Kishineff Relief Committee of the Osceola Club, Deputy Attorney-General BLUMENTHAL, asked for assistance fell short of a just description of the fact.

It is sufficient to know that in the twentieth century a nation making pretence to a desire for advanced civilization and enlightenment by its persistent refusal to give religious or political liberty to its natives of a particular faith has engendered and fostered a bitterness against them that has produced one of the darkest blot on the pages of ancient and modern history.

"One of the darkest blot on the pages of ancient and modern history!" The spread of civilization throughout the world, and in Russia particularly, whose ruler has lately assumed a foremost place in confirming the influences of peace and humanity, makes the Kishineff massacre simply the "darkest blot on the pages of ancient and modern history."

A dozen lives taken in this way in the twentieth century outweigh thousands taken in the dark ages.

Russia ought to fine herself for this crime by apologizing to the world and by at once appropriating from her own Treasury a greater sum of money for the relief of the outraged people of Kishineff than all the world outside contributes.

**Mr. Roosevelt at His Apogee.**

To-day is a notable date in the President's itinerary because it marks his farthest from the post of Executive duty, his nearest to the North Pole, and the turning point in the remarkable journey which has tested his energies, physical and mental, since he set forth from Washington about eight weeks ago. After leaving Seattle Mr. ROOSEVELT's fate will be turned steadily toward the White House and the comparative seclusion which that mansion affords.

It is too early to sum up the results of the most extensive scheme of travel which any President of the United States ever undertook while in office. The trouble is not over, nor are the wayside delights exhausted. According to the original schedule, which has been so conscientiously observed up to date, Mr. ROOSEVELT has yet not less than thirty-six cities to visit, and therefore not less than thirty-six first-class speeches to make, without reckoning the incidental stops and less elaborate communings with the people along the route.

Few men now living are capable of extracting such continuous enjoyment from a terrestrial progress so rapid and ambitious. Probably even Mr. ROOSEVELT would have wearied long ago of the everlasting chug-chug of the locomotive ahead and the eternal plinkety-plink of the wheels over the rails beneath his private car had he not been sustained not only by a phenomenal buoyancy of personal temperament but also by a strong sense of duty to the people whose President he is. It may be said truthfully that he has neglected no opportunity since April 1 to inform himself of the state of public opinion.

The scheduled date of the President's arrival in Washington is June 5, two weeks from yesterday. If present arrangements are carried out, after a brief sojourn of three or four days at the Executive Mansion Mr. ROOSEVELT will proceed in his private car to Cleveland, Ohio, where the Hon. MARCUS AURELIUS HANNA expects to entertain him socially. This little supplementary trip has no possible political significance; the State Convention of the Ohio Republicans will have been held and adjourned more than a week before Mr. ROOSEVELT next sees Mr. HANNA.

For the remainder of the President's journey of continental exploration, for the special supplementary trip to visit Mr. HANNA's household, and for all subsequent peregrinations by land or sea which his restless energy may impel him to undertake, we wish him the same uncommon good luck, high spirits and immunity from accident or serious annoyance as have happily attended his prodigious wanderings during the past eight weeks.

**Governor Pennypacker as a Libeller.**

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his recent written memorandum approving the new Grady-Salus Libel law, labelled a newspaper man by calling him "an outcast." The victim having demanded apology, with the threat of a libel suit, the interesting question arises whether an action for libel can be maintained against the Chief Executive of a State when the libel has been published by him in the exercise of executive or quasi legislative functions.

It is the settled law that no action for slander or libel will lie against a Judge or one exercising judicial functions for anything he may say or write in his judicial capacity. Legislative proceedings, in the same way, are also privileged and no State or Federal legislator can be called to account outside of the legislative chamber for anything he says or writes within it as a legislator. This immunity is guaranteed in this State by our Constitution which provides that "for any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature the members shall not be questioned in any other place."

And this is the settled law, whether guaranteed by State Constitution or by statute, or dependent solely on decisions and Judge-made law.

If an action for libel be now brought against Governor PENNYPACKER he will probably put in an answer, claiming that the libel was published by him in the discharge of his duties as the supreme executive of the State, and in this way it is quite probable he may escape punishment and liability for punitive damages, which would doubtless be awarded by an intelligent jury to punish him for his vindictive attack on the man whom he called "an outcast."

On the other hand, it may be said that in this particular instance in equity there should be no immunity extended to the Governor, because the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not require him to give any reason for approving a bill and makes it necessary for him to state his views only when he fails to approve it.

That Constitution says: "Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

So when Governor PENNYPACKER signed this infamous law he was not obliged to give any reason for his action, and there was clearly no excuse for his indulging in the malevolent message in which he denounced Bishops and newspapers in general, and some newspaper men in particular. It was a case of malicious action on the part of the Executive for which no excuse can be given.

**The Governor Misstates the Contents of the Goodsell-Bedell Bill.**

After viewing the Goodsell-Bedell bill "from all standpoints," Governor ODELL signed it on Thursday and filed with it a characteristic memorandum. This bill has been described accurately as a bill to discourage provision for poor persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Governor ODELL says of the bill: "It seeks to prevent the erection of such hospitals without the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county or the Town Board of the town in which the hospital is to be erected."

The act as approved, however, requires the consent of both county and town. By substituting "or" in his memorandum for the "and" in the bill the Governor reduces the iniquity of his bill more than half. This substitution of "or" for "and" may have been a slip of the pen, but here is a paragraph from his memorandum that seems like a deliberate misstatement:

"Under existing laws municipalities of the first class are not permitted to establish such hospitals outside of their own limits in cities or incorporated villages or in towns without the consent of the Board of Health and the approval of the State Commissioner of Health."

This bill substitutes for the State Commissioner of Health the local Board of Supervisors of the county, and for the local Board of Health the Town Board, thus making secure to the localities the same home-rule principles which are guaranteed to cities of all classes.

There is no such provision in the bill. It does not substitute one set of consents for another, nor does it repeal earlier provisions of the health law. In commenting on this memorandum the current number of *Charities* says regarding this paragraph:

"In the particular case cited by the Governor the law adds requirements to others already existing, but in other cases, as, for example, a hospital of a fraternal order for its own members, or a privately endowed hospital, it removes obstacles where none existed and where none is needed."

Either Governor ODELL is grossly ignorant of the provisions of his own bill or he has deliberately misrepresented them.

**Mr. Devery.**

If Tammany and Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY disregard BIG BILL DEVERY's warning and nominate a candidate for Mayor who does not fit the ex-politician's measure of "a man of the people," the poor fellow will call them benefactors. Philosophers, philanthropists, philologists, will reap a harvest of edification from the hungry and those that thirst will be satisfied. Prosperity will be the lot of the followers of Mr. DEVERY. In other words, the obstinate Tammany in precipitating a Devery campaign will give to the town something the like of which for life and color it has never rejoiced in.

Mr. MURPHY is not without argument for a bold defiance of the enemy on his part. The historic candidacy of Battle-axe PAT GLEASON for Mayor in 1897 only needs a little rubbing up to impress all minds with the similarity of it to the threatened Pump movement.

GLEASON had been Mayor of Long Island City and politically intrenched therein for years. In many ways he resembled the DEVERY whom New York has known for the last twelvemonth.

He was the favorite of the hard-shell Democrats, because he was their friend politically, socially and financially. The children of the community fairly loved him. The women found him always with open purse and helping hand. In his own home he was regarded as inviolable. To a great extent his following was a personal one, under obligations to him for tangible benefits received.

When the regular nominations for Mayor were made in 1897 GLEASON was so incensed at the Tammany nominee that he would not support him. Instead, he announced that he was a candidate for Mayor, circulated a nomination petition and got on the ballot. He made a vigorous campaign, speaking, distributing literature, appealing to all voters. In many ways he was as picturesque as DEVERY, blunt of speech, uneducated, but shrewd; a doer, energetic, humorous man, whose methods and history appealed strongly to the popular imagination.

In the election of that year 528,556 votes were cast. VAN DYCK defeated LOW by a plurality of \$2,457, and the total vote polled by GLEASON was 1,023. Of the Gleason vote, 567, or a little over 50 per cent, came from his home. The total vote polled in Queens borough was

23,827. GLEASON had received approximately 2.3 per cent. of the total vote in the community where he had been supreme, and his total vote in the entire city was not a feather.

GLEASON had a longer time in which to build up his machine than DEVERY has had, and greater opportunities. He was a far-seeing man in ward and city political manipulation. If, with his stronger machine, he could not make himself a factor of importance in the municipal contest, what figure will DEVERY cut if he decides to take the field this fall?

"Well," says DEVERY, as we opine, "there were no docks in those days. If my enemies in Tammany spun me, and my friends in the reform administration stand by me, fifty Gleason votes won't equal mine. Keep watchin'!"

Without prejudice to Mr. DEVERY, we hope that Mr. MURPHY won't weaken. Even in this marvellous metropolis, life is not so gay and gaudy that we can afford to miss the chance of a Pump campaign for Mayor.

**The Ways of Wall Street.**

The idea is cultivated here and there that customers of the Wall Street Stock Exchange are regarded there as "lamb" to be sheared or even slaughtered, and that in any controversy with their brokers they are practically helpless. To those who in any degree entertain false notions of this character we commend knowledge of a little transaction down town lately terminated.

On the eve of May 9, 1901, the day of the famous Northern Pacific corner, a gentleman in Chicago named WHITE was "short" in the office of MILMINE, BODMAN & Co., a very large and well-known Chicago commission house, of 200 shares of Northern Pacific stock. That is to say, Mr. WHITE had sold 200 of the Northern Pacific common shares and had borrowed the stock for delivery with the idea of repurchasing it at a lower level. If he could not complete the operation in this way he would lose money, and his loss would be proportioned to the advance in price of Northern Pacific common above the price at which he had originally sold it.

Before the opening of business on the cyclonic day referred to Mr. WHITE directed MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. to buy or "cover" his 200 shares of short Northern Pacific for cash, or, if not for cash, to buy it in at the market. Purchases for cash on the Stock Exchange mean that the instantaneous delivery of the thing purchased is required instead of a delivery on the succeeding day, according to the usual custom. Shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange Northern Pacific sold at 229, and then in the course of an hour advanced to 1,000.

It was admitted that the New York agent of MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. could have purchased the 200 shares of Northern Pacific at 229, but he was loath to do so when considering the enormous loss entailed thereby upon his firm's customer. Finally, however, as the price kept jumping, the New York house that was acting for MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. filled the order by the purchase of 100 shares at 1,000 and 100 shares at 600.

Mr. WHITE in Chicago declined to accept the sale. He maintained that MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. or their agent should have purchased the stock at 229. The commission merchants, on the other hand, maintained that in delaying the execution of the order they were only striving to further their customer's best interests. The customer on his part finally declared that he was willing to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, and this was agreed to.

The Board of Governors has been spending many days in hearing testimony, and the decision as finally rendered the other day was that MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. should only require their customer, Mr. WHITE, to pay for the Northern Pacific stock at the rate of \$226 a share. MILMINE, BODMAN & Co. and their New York agent were thus called upon to sustain a loss of nearly \$130,000.

The things to be emphasized in this very important and interesting case are these: First, the absolute good faith of all the parties to the transaction; secondly, the confidence displayed by the customer, whose pecuniary interests were so largely at stake, in the standards of conduct established on the New York Stock Exchange, as displayed by his willingness to submit the entire matter for arbitration to the Governors of the Exchange, although those gentlemen were friends and associates of the commission house with whom the customer differed; thirdly, the strict impartiality of the Governors of the Exchange in deciding the case; and, fourthly, the prompt acceptance of this disposition of the matter by all parties concerned.

Mr. WHITE, Messrs. MILMINE, BODMAN & Co., their New York agent, and last but not least, the Governors and members of the New York Stock Exchange, are properly subjects for congratulation.

**The Curve of Beauty in Kansas.**  
How often have we shouted joyfully, "O Kansas, thou bringest all things!" The deity of the tornado and the cyclone in the Kansas genius. Kansas is a State of quips as well as of cranks. The unexpected, the innocently mischievous, the original, flows spontaneously from Kansas lips and pens.

There was a marriage in Hutchinson the other day. The editor of the *Hutchinson Herald* heard the loud bassoon. Straightway he "blew off" affectionately the deal changed to singular:

"The groom was a widower and stands over six feet tall; his bride is short, not over four and one-half feet, and to her intimates she has always been known as 'Little Bitty Rose'."

So breathes the Kansas spirit of good fellowship, of neighborliness, of sympathy, fraternity and homely humor. Reminiscence shades into contrast. In three lines and a half the artist paints the scene unforgettably. A model of style if not of congratulation.

The noble horse has a foolish way of disapplying his warmest affection once to a while. The intelligent beast seems to take great delight in demonstrating that he is a good deal of a fool. When a racehorse escaped from its keeper the other day and ran

up and down a railway line, first in front of a local train and afterward in front of an express, gave a merry life to a possible rash of Jewish immigrants to this country as a result of the outrages in Russia, it is believed that a large number will arrive on shore within the next few weeks.

There has been a large increase of immigration of Jews from the Russian Empire during the last few months. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of Jews entering the United States from Russia and Finland was 37,848. In the first ten months of the current fiscal year the number was 39,314. There has also been a great increase in Jewish immigration from Roumania and Austria-Hungary. Roumanian Jews to the number of 6,589 entered this country in the fiscal year 1902, while the number for the last ten months was 6,933. In the last fiscal year the number of Jews coming from Austria-Hungary was 12,848, and the number from the same country in the ten months ending April 30 last was 14,343. The whole number of Jews entering the United States last year was 57,889; the number during the last ten months was 61,610.

The records of the Immigration Bureau show that in the last four years 64 per cent. of all the Jews coming to the United States from foreign countries were from Russia. Of the remainder, 25 per cent. came from Austria-Hungary and 10 per cent. from Roumania. There was a great increase in the arrivals of Roumanian Jews immediately after the outrages in Roumania last year.

It is shown by the Immigration Bureau that during the last four years 70 per cent. of all Hebrews entering the United States had their final destinations in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as their final destinations. Those States contain the largest cities in the country.

One of the officers of the Immigration Bureau said to-day that exactly 50 per cent. of our immigrant Jews are women and children. The remainder are men, and of these the United States only 26 per cent. are women and children, or are classed as persons having no occupation.

These figures are taken to show the solidarity of the Jewish faith. The records of the Immigration Bureau show that the largest number of Jewish immigrants are tailors. Shoemakers rank next numerically, and watch and clock makers next. There are many times as many tailors among Jewish immigrants as among the immigrants of other races, twelve times as many shoemakers and twelve times as many watch and clock makers.

**ORGAN TO ROOM BEVERIDGE.**

Room Him for What?—He Says He Won't Be a Candidate for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Although public men are much interested in the news telegraphed from Indianapolis to-day that wealthy and influential friends of Senator Albert Beveridge will have the control of a daily newspaper devoted to the booming of his political fortunes, Beveridge and his colleagues, Senator Fairbanks, are not good friends personally. Fairbanks has been credited with a purpose to use the Republican organization in Indiana to prevent the reelection of Beveridge to the Senate. It is learned here on unquestioned authority that Senator Fairbanks or anybody else has made such an attempt it has failed, and that arrangements have been perfected for giving Mr. Beveridge, whose term expires on March 5, 1905, another six years.

This matter being settled, the interesting question is whether Senator Beveridge will be brought into the field as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt. If he is it will be without his consent and against his protest. He says that he has not been, is not now and will not become a candidate for Vice-President. He expects to return to the Senate and to stay there indefinitely.

Nevertheless, there are many important Republicans in Washington who think that the junior Senator from Indiana could make an ideal running mate for Roosevelt. He is young, vigorous, enthusiastic, sound on every Republican principle, with a wide reputation as an orator and writer.

**NEGRO CARRIER OUT.**

Resignation of the One Who Reported That He Had Been Held Up Is Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Postmaster-General Payne to-day ordered that the resignation of John C. Alligood, the negro mail carrier on route 1 out of Gallatin, Tenn., who recently reported to the Post Office Department that he had been held up by a mob of masked and armed men and his life threatened if he did not discontinue his trips, be accepted, that the route be continued in operation and that another carrier be certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Payne based this action on the reports of the inspectors of this route, who have been in operation and that another carrier be certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission.

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**NEW IMMIGRANTS INCREASING.**

Arrivals of the Last 10 Months Exceed Arrivals of the Previous 12 Months.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Although no official information has reached the Immigration Bureau in regard to a possible rush of Jewish immigrants to this country as a result of the outrages in Russia, it is believed that a large number will arrive on shore within the next few weeks.

There has been a large increase of immigration of Jews from the Russian Empire during the last few months. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of Jews entering the United States from Russia and Finland was 37,848. In the first ten months of the current fiscal year the number was 39,314. There has also been a great increase in Jewish immigration from Roumania and Austria-Hungary. Roumanian Jews to the number of 6,589 entered this country in the fiscal year 1902, while the number for the last ten months was 6,933. In the last fiscal year the number of Jews coming from Austria-Hungary was 12,848, and the number from the same country in the ten months ending April 30 last was 14,343. The whole number of Jews entering the United States last year was 57,889; the number during the last ten months was 61,610.

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**CITY LIGHTS COST TOO MUCH.**

Says Monroe, Still Hankering After a Gas Plant—Advised Not to Pay.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, whose bill providing for the erection of a municipal lighting plant was killed by the Legislature, renewed his fight against the lighting companies yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. It was plain to the members of the board were not in sympathy with him. Even the Mayor, who was understood to favor the municipal lighting idea, suggested to the Commissioner that the city's interests might be better served by conciliating the lighting companies rather than by antagonizing them.

Monroe repeated the arguments and figures he used in support of his bill. He asserted that the city is overcharged for street lighting, and went on to say that the city should not leave the control of mantle gas lights to any monopoly, and urged that new bids should be advertised for the gas and electric lighting companies. The companies controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company.

"Then how do you expect to gain anything by readjusting?" asked Comptroller Groat.

Commissioner Monroe replied that by rejecting the old bids and calling for new ones some advantages might be gained, but that the city would not be able to control the lighting if it did so.

"You ought to go ahead," he said to Com. Monroe, "and put in all the lights you want. The companies are contented to light the streets. If they charge more than you think they ought, refuse to pay them and let them go to the courts for their money. The companies have got to light the streets. If you are not satisfied with what they charge the city let them sue and then they will have to prove that their charges are reasonable."

"But suppose they don't sue?" Com. Monroe asked.

"Then they won't get any money," Comptroller Groat and Borough President Carter replied simultaneously, and the Board laughed.

Accompanying Commissioner Monroe's report was one from Gary T. Hutchinson, an expert engineer. Mr. Hutchinson computed that to provide for 5,000 incandescent lights in the city would cost \$1,000,000. The cost of a municipal plant would be \$3,000,000. For a 10,000 incandescent lights the cost would be \$10,000,000. The cost of a municipal plant would be \$30,000,000.

After the Mayor had suggested that a conciliatory policy toward the companies might be productive of good results, the Board decided to reject the old bids and to call for new ones.

He says that he has not been, is not now and will not become a candidate for Vice-President. He expects to return to the Senate and to stay there indefinitely.

Nevertheless, there are many important Republicans in Washington who think that the junior Senator from Indiana could make an ideal running mate for Roosevelt. He is young, vigorous, enthusiastic, sound on every Republican principle, with a wide reputation as an orator and writer.

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**THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.**

Further Tests Prove It to Be the Most Effective Small Arm Known.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, made public to-day the complete report of the officers who recently tested the new experimental magazine rifle designed by the Ordnance Bureau. In the opinion of Ordnance experts this rifle exceeds in effectiveness and suitability any other small arm known. Its mechanism is pronounced almost perfect, and the only question now to be determined is how long it can be used by the cavalry and infantry. The cavalry has always carried a shortened rifle known as a carbine; the new arm is two inches longer than the carbine, but six inches shorter than the infantry arm.

Before the experimental rifle tested by the Ordnance Bureau was fired, the weight of the bullet is 220 grains, and that of the powder charge 41.5 grains. The new projectile is 42.00 inches in diameter, and the muzzle velocity 2,300 feet per second.

The gun may be used as a single-loader or a magazine-loader. It is loaded by the use of one time with five cartridges by the use of a clip. It may be taken apart and put together without the use of special tools, and less skill to do so is required than with the present arm. The gun used in the test had a barrel 30 inches long, but this was later shortened to 24 inches, which reduced the weight of the weapon to 8.7 pounds, as compared with 10.7 pounds, the weight of the gun now in use. Some of the reduction in weight is due to the adoption of a rammed bayonet in place of the sword bayonet.

Tests with the new gun included firing rapidly, with accuracy, and rapidly, with penetration and endurance. Each of these tests resulted satisfactorily. The conclusion reached was that when rapidly fired the new rifle is used with accuracy and rapidity and accuracy to that now furnished the army. The report says:

Notwithstanding the familiarity of the marksmen with the arm, the experimental rifle exceeded it in accuracy in rapidity, and in accuracy in its first trial. In the third and fourth trials showed that in rapidity the new experimental rifle exceeded the present arm by 100 per cent., and in its accuracy by 100 per cent., and in its accuracy by 100 per cent.

**TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.**

Washington Planning to Have a Sort of National Jubilee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For the first time in many years Washington will celebrate the Fourth of July with a public demonstration, and according to the plans that are now being carried out by the committee the celebration will be arranged on the broadest possible scope and made as far as practicable a national jubilee.

Gen. Corbin will have charge of the military exhibition, Admiral Dewey will read the Declaration of Independence, and there will be other features at a public meeting which has been scheduled for the morning of the Fourth, probably on the White House grounds, and will comprise a program of patriotic speeches and songs. The property will be secured for the purpose of lengthening the piers landward.

Secretary Root made for the extension, but does not believe that the objections of the army engineers should be over